

The Wilmington Post.

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WILMINGTON POST

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THE CONVENTION OF THE RE

PUBLICANS OF THE STATE OF

NORTH CAROLINA, WILL MEET

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, ON

THE SEVENTH DAY OF JULY,

1880, FOR THE PURPOSE OF NO-

MINATING TWO ELECTORS AT-

LARGE, AND STATE OFFICERS.

BY ORDER OF STATE EXECU-

TIVE COMMITTEE.

THE DEATH OF HON. G. C.

BOWEN.

This gentleman died in New York on Wednesday morning, June 23rd, of Bright's disease of the kidneys. His body was carried to Charleston, S. C., his place of residence, and was interred in Magnolia Cemetery.

He was born in Providence, R. I., Jan 5, 1832, and was educated in the schools of that city. He was left an orphan at an early age. As he grew to manhood he studied law in Georgia, and was admitted to practice in Charleston, South Carolina, where he had a fair position at the bar and a profitable practice. He was opposed to the war but took a commission in the Confederate army and served in the Coast Guards. Immediately after the close of the war he resumed the practice of law, and became an active leader in the Republican party of South Carolina.

He was elected to the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina in 1867, and was an influential member of that body. In 1868 he was elected from the Charleston District to the 40th Congress, and in November following was elected to the 41st Congress by 20,000 majority. He served on the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, and on that of Invalid Pensions. He was a very industrious and attentive member and some of his speeches in the House received marked attention on account of their research and ability.

In after life he has been prominent in the affairs of South Carolina, and when he died was Sheriff of the county of Charleston, to which he was elected by the Republicans.

His first wife was a Mrs. J. Pettigru King, the daughter of Major-General Pettigru of South Carolina. She died about three years ago. About a year ago he married a young lady, the daughter of ex-Gov. Moses of South Carolina, who survives him. He was present as a delegate to the Chicago Convention from South Carolina, and was on his way home from Chicago when his disease assumed a dangerous form which brought on a speedy death. He was a devoted and faithful member of the Catholic Church.

FOR GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

The Kansas Republican Convention endorsed Garfield and Arthur, Senator J. J. Ingalls addressed the convention in an eloquent speech, opening the campaign for Garfield and Arthur.

At the Maine State Convention resolutions were adopted endorsing Garfield and Arthur. They endorse the platform adopted by the National Republican Convention, and declare "that the names of James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur meet our heartiest approval, though we hoped for the nomination of Maine's favorite, Hon. James G. Blaine." They further state: "We accept the result of the National Convention in good faith, and pledge ourselves to labor loyally for the noble candidates selected." The resolutions also denounce the record of the fusion party as infamous, commend the prohibition act, and favors the election of the governor of the state by a plurality of votes. They were unanimously adopted, and the convention then adjourned.

The Vermont State Convention adopted the national Republican platform, and endorsed Garfield and Arthur.

Virginia is enthusiastic for Garfield and Arthur.

A colored woman in Emanuel county Ga., is a grandmother at the age of 28 years. She was a mother at thirteen years of age, and her daughter was married when she became twelve years old.

THE FLORIDA SHIP CANAL.

At last year's session there was passed a provision for a survey for a canal route across the peninsula of Florida, shortening the route to New Orleans more than 500 miles. Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, of the Engineer Corps has caused the survey to be made and made his report.

According to the survey the eastern terminus of this proposed canal shall be at Camp Pinkney, at the head of ship navigation on the St. Mary's river, thence through Okefenokee swamp, and thence in a south westerly direction crossing the Sawnee river, and San Pedro river and into the Gulf of Mexico.

It is to be a ship canal with 20 feet of water, with locks, the water of which is supplied from Okefenokee swamp, Suwannee river, San Pedro bay and other minor bodies of water, capable of bearing all the commerce which now goes around Cape Sable, and saving by exact measurement 427 miles as between New Orleans, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

The estimated cost of the Florida ship canal is about \$50,000,000. To earn the current expenses for administration and maintenance, about 1,750,000 tons must go through the canal annually at twenty-eight cents per ton toll. The aggregate tonnage which passed through the Florida Straits during the last fiscal year amounted to about 2,600,000 tons. All of this could have saved twelve to fourteen hours in the time of transit if the Florida canal had existed. To earn the current expenses of five per cent. on the cost of construction about 10,714,300 tons must pass through the canal at twenty-eight cents per ton toll. From this statement it can be seen that with the canal dues fixed at twenty-eight cents per ton of registered tonnage, the tolls on a little more than two thirds of the amount of tonnage which passed through the Straits of Florida during the last fiscal year would enable the canal to pay its current expenses, while in order to pay in addition thereto five per cent interest on the construction capital, four times the Florida Straits tonnage of last year must pass through the canal.

The saving on cost of freight annually from New Orleans is estimated to be \$2,000,000.

In 1878 the total cotton crop in the United States amounted to 4,694,944 bales of 500 pounds, probably the largest ever raised up to that time. In the Gulf States and states bordering on the Mississippi the quantity produced was 3,180,268 bales, or nearly seventy per cent of the whole crop. The report of the Department of Agriculture of 1876 shows that the centre of the cotton area was then rapidly moving west. At the present time more than three-eighths of the whole crop is grown west of the Mississippi and Texas is now the leading cotton growing state.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture estimates that by the year 1886 there will be raised in this country, if the consumption of cotton in the world should demand it, at least 10,000,000 bales. Of the cotton raised in the Gulf region it is estimated that ninety-five per cent is shipped to foreign countries, directly or indirectly, by routes that would be shortened by a Florida ship canal. If the quantity raised in 1886 should amount to only 7,500,000 bales, at least 5,000,000 bales, equal to 1,250,000 tons, would require transportation from Gulf ports.

The corn and grain crop which would seek this canal is estimated to be more than \$1,500,000,000, within a few years, besides the cotton and other traffic.

So far as the question of tolls is concerned, General Gilmore says:

The average price of cotton all the year round in New Orleans is about nine cents per pound, or \$180 per ton. The marine insurance per steamer from New Orleans to New York is about three-fourth per cent at present, or \$1 35 per ton of cotton. By the outside route the cost of shipping cotton to New York would be \$4 24 per ton (\$2 90 freight and \$1 35 insurance). By going through the canal it is expected that the rate of insurance will be lowered about twenty-five per cent or by thirty-four cents per ton. To ship a ton of cotton from New Orleans to New York by this new route would then cost about \$3 79; that is \$2 78 for freight and \$1 01 for insurance. The saving per ton of freight in using the canal route would be, therefore, equal to \$4 34 less \$3 79 or 55 cents. In order that the canal may attract business these savings must not be entirely absorbed by canal tolls. About three-fourths of the savings may be paid for tolls, the balance being clear gain for the shipper. The tolls should be, therefore, at most, forty-two cents per ton of freight, and a 3,000 ton steamer carrying 2,700 tons of freight could afford to pay \$1,134 for passing through the canal.

Allowing for somewhat more favorable promises than those adopted in the foregoing discussion, the tolls might, perhaps, be carried as high as thirty-five to thirty-seven in prosperous seasons, while at other times it might be necessary to drop them to twenty-five cents.

These are the main features of the lengthy report of General Gilmore on the Florida ship canal, and in calling attention to the facility of expecting a direct pecuniary return from a work of this description he quotes the following from the Chief Engineer of Public Works of the Dominion of Canada, relative to the Welland Canal:

It is well known that none of the (Canadian) canals have paid the interest of the money expended in their construction, or indeed very little more



JAMES A. GARFIELD and CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Gen. JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD and Gen. CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR have been nominated by the National Republican Convention held at Chicago, and are thus recommended to the Republicans and all good and patriotic citizens of the United States of America, as their candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President for the four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1881.

than the working expenses connected with them. Still few who compare the past with the present condition of Canada will doubt but that they have been of far greater benefit to the country than the aggregate amount of their cost.

DUPLIN COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

KENANSVILLE, DUPLIN COUNTY, June 26th, 1880.

At a Republican mass convention, held at Kenansville, to-day, the following business was transacted:

The convention was called to order by A. R. Middleton, Esq., chairman of the county executive committee.

On motion, A. R. Middleton was elected temporary chairman, and A. McCullough temporary secretary.

On motion, the temporary officers were made permanent officers of the convention.

On motion, the committee on credentials were appointed.

The committee on credentials reported that the townships were all represented.

The chairman stated that the first business in order was the election of delegates to the state convention, whereupon, the following were duly elected:

Delegates—A. R. Middleton, Holly Williams, A. McCullough, and A. J. Stanford.

Alternates—H. C. Wright, Martin Robins, Oliver Jones, and Friday Hill.

On motion, of A. McCullough, Esq., the convention proceeded to elect delegates to the congressional convention, which resulted as follows:

Delegates—J. Beaman, G. Farrison, Friday Williams, and A. J. Stanford.

Alternates—A. R. Middleton, Archie Thompson, T. D. Hill, and A. McCullough.

Mr. A. McCullough then introduced the following resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Be it resolved, That the delegates to the state convention be and they are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of the Hon. Ralph P. Buxton for Governor, and that the delegates to the congressional convention be and they are hereby instructed to vote for the Hon. W. P. Canaday for Congress, from the third congressional district, as we believe that these nominations will be to the best interests of the Republican party of the state and district, and the delegates are instructed to vote as indicated above.

After three hearty cheers for Buxton for Governor, and Canaday for Congress, Col. Geo. L. Mabson, who was present by invitation, addressed the convention, Col. Mabson dealt the Democracy heavy blows, giving reasons why honest Democrats cannot support Hancock or Jarvis.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of the convention be published in the Wilmington Post, North Carolina Republican, and Good Samaritan.

On motion, the convention adjourned, with three hearty cheers for Garfield and Arthur, and three more for the Republican party.

A. R. MIDDLETON, Chairman.

A. McCULLOUGH, Secretary.

Garfield and Arthur to the front. Every true Republican will support them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Special to the Post.)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 26, 1880.

A mass convention of the Republicans of Cumberland county, was held here to-day. After speeches by the leading Republicans of the county, the convention passed resolutions instructing delegates to the district convention to vote for the nomination of Hon. W. P. Canaday for Congress, and those to the state convention for Hon. Ralph P. Buxton for Governor.

(Special to the Post.)

MAGNOLIA, N. C., June 26, 1880.

At a convention held to-day at Kenansville, N. C., the Republicans of Duplin county unanimously instructed delegates to vote for W. P. Canaday for Congress, and R. P. Buxton for Governor. Keep the ball moving.

(Special to the Post.)

ARNOFTSBURG, N. C., June 25, 1880.

At the Bladen county convention held today resolutions were passed endorsing Hon. Ralph P. Buxton for Governor, and Hon. W. P. Canaday for Congress.

(Special to the Post.)

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Hot.

Dry and dusty.

Hurray, for Garfield and Arthur.

Cantelopes are early this season.

Oh, for a cool drink of lemonade.

Rain is badly needed in this section just now.

The thermometer stood from 90 to 96 in this office yesterday.

Vegetables are plentiful in the markets and selling at reasonable prices.

New buildings are being erected all over the southern portion of our city.

The Republican State Convention meets in Raleigh on the 7th of next month.

Another excursion to the blackfish grounds on the steamer Passport Tuesday next.

Politics are getting hot. Lively times may be expected from now until next November.

Three thousand eight hundred and fifty persons have listed their state, county and city taxes.

Three hundred and four dog badges have thus far been sold. Acent fifty badgeless canines have "bit the dust."

Watermelons have been in market this season. They were raised by Mr. A. S. Heide at his farm near this city.

MARL BED.—Workmen engaged in excavating at the head of Front street for a foundation for the new iron bridge, discovered a marl bed on yesterday.

which is said to be of unusual richness. Petrified clams and oysters among other things have been found in the bed.

Geo. Hill, an escaped convict from the penitentiary gang, was captured on Myrtle Grove Sound and brought to this city a few days ago.

The Middle canal buoy, about eight miles below the city, sunk night before last. It is a very important buoy and should be attended to without any delay.

The St. Joseph Male Academy, the Cape Fear Military Academy, and the school of Misses James & Burr, had their closing scholastic exercises last week.

The Supreme Lodge K. of P. of the world, meets in St. Louis, Mo., in August. P. G. C's, O. H. Blocker and W. A. Guthrie, are the Representatives from this state.

A little child of Mr. J. C. Lumsden was run over by a dray on Front street on Friday. Fortunately no bones were broken. The accident was the result of gross carelessness.

The fast mail schedule, it is now said, will begin about the first of July. It is further stated that there will be no change in the hour of arrival and departure of trains here.

Our friend Haar, of the Mozart Saloon, is putting in a handsome new front, and intends adding other improvements, which will make his establishment one of, if not the most attractive in the city.

Alex. Covington, a train hand on the Carolina Central Railway, was arrested yesterday at Laurinburg, charged with robbing trunks. He was arrested as soon as the train on which he ran arrived in Laurinburg.

On Tuesday afternoon while playing in the streets, a son of Mr. A. B. Cook was knocked down by a horse and wagon and severely bruised. The team passing over him. We are pleased to learn that no bones were broken.

NOTICE.—The family excursion given by the building committee of St. Luke's M. E. Church, which was to take place Monday, June 28th, 1880, will not take place, they being unable to obtain the steamer on that day.

JOHN MOORE, Financial Secretary.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The yacht Empie & Marson capsized in the banks channel at Wrightsville Sound on Tuesday last. Two ladies and three gentlemen came near losing their lives. The boat was fast drifting out to sea when the ladies and gentlemen were picked up by a fisherman's skiff which was sent out from shore to their relief.

K. of P.—At an election of officers of Germania Lodge No. 4, K. of P., held on Thursday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing term:

O. D.—W. F. Wenzel.

V. C.—H. Hintz.

P.—C. F. Vonkampen.

The above, with the appointive officers, will be installed by D. D. G. C., H. C. Prempert, on Thursday evening next.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Carolina Central Railroad Company, successors to the Railway Company under the late foreclosure sale, is called for Wednesday, the 14th proximo, at the town of Weldon, for the election of officers, the adoption of by-laws and other purposes.

Buy Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Use Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Adopt Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

IMPROVEMENT.—There are many improvements now under way in the business portion of the city. Peck's new store is nearly completed. The Tienken property on Front street is being metamorphosed. Mr. Jno. Haar, Jr., is having a new front put in his saloon. The store built and fitted up expressly for Mr. J. C. Munds on Front street has been completed, and the Carolina Rice Mills on Chestnut street is fast approaching completion.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—For some time past there has been but very few beef cattle in this market. On Thursday, however, 102 head of cattle arrived, and were sold at 14@21 cents per pound, on the hoof. The "Market Company," an association of butchers, took 88 head, the balance were sold to outside butchers. Friday, 16 head were brought in and a fine drove of 50 sheep, by rail from Weldon. The former sold at 31 cents per pound, on the hoof—an extra fine lot. The sheep were bought at \$1 50 per head.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.—Virgil Hill, aged 18, and Clem Hill, aged 15, were arrested yesterday on the charge of burglary. They are charged with burglariously entering the residence of Mr. John Nehymer, on the corner of Sixth and Orange streets. The evidence though circumstantial is very strong against Virgil Hill, who was committed to jail without bail.

The boys are brothers of the notorious George and Edward Hill, who are well known in police circles, and who are now serving out terms in the penitentiary for larceny.

THE DEAD ALIVE.—It will be remembered that last week a report was spread that Hon. Alex. McCabe had been shot in a riot at Tarboro. The following letter from Mr. McCabe gives all the explanation we now have:

TARBORO, N. C., June 21, 1880.

FRIEND CANADAY.—You have no doubt seen in the Democratic papers that I was shot and killed in a riot in this town. It is all a lie. I had a personal difficulty with a friend about the county affairs. No pistols were used, and he and myself were the only parties present.

Yours truly, A. McCABE.

ASSIST THEM.—The census enumerators of this city have finished up their work of transcribing the names of the inhabitants of this city and they will sit at the Court House on Monday and Tuesday as required by law to make corrections and alterations. The citizens are earnestly requested to visit the Court House and ascertain if they are properly enumerated and also to see that the names of persons, not members of their families, but boarders, and the servants living on their premises are enumerated. The enumerators are satisfied that they have missed some names, as the heads of families would often forget to give in the names of their boarders and relatives living with them.

A very pleasant party of ladies and gentlemen composed of the members of Stonewall and Germania Lodges, Knights of Pythias, and their families and friends embarked on board the steamer Passport on Thursday evening last on a moonlight excursion down the river, the same being given by the members of Stonewall, complimentary to their brethren of Germania. The Cornet Concert Club kindly accepted an invitation to participate and discoursed several airs in their usual finished style, the Harpers furnished music for the dancers, and the refreshments, both liquid and solid flowed freely, and were enjoyed by the large crowd in attendance. To sum it up the excursion was one where mirth, fun and brotherly love seemed to predominate. The members of Stonewall seemed to vie the one with the other to make everything pass pleasantly with their guests who speak highly of the treatment received. We return our thanks for a complimentary, and regret that circumstances prevented our attendance.

Our drug stores are now supplied with "Malt Bitters," the new Food Medicine which has done so much good and comes to us so highly recommended. Try it. It may save you a heavy doctor's bill.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.—At the regular meeting of Carolina Lodge, No. 434, Knights of Honor, held last Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

P. D.—Walter Coney.

D.—J. A. Springer.

V. D.—N. W. Schenck.

A. D.—Clayton Giles.

R.—Geo. N. Harris.

F. R.—John S. Dudley.

Treasurer—W. A. Wilson.

Chaplain—Rev. C. M. Payne.

Guide—H. B. Willis.

Sentinel—J. M. McGowan.

Guardian—L. T. Beatty.

Medical Examiner—Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE TREASURER & COLLECTOR,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 26th, 1880.

Final Notice.

THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION of all persons liable for the Monthly License Taxes, as imposed by the General Tax Ordinance of the City, is called to Sections ONE and EIGHT of said Ordinance.

I am instructed by the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Audit and Finance, to strictly enforce the same, WITHOUT EXCEPTIONS.

An officer will commence serving warrants on all parties in arrears to July 1st, 1880, on Monday, 21st inst.

No offence must be taken by parties who neglect this notice, if they are summoned to appear at the Mayor's Court.

HENRY SAVAGE, Treas. & Collector.

June 27th.

TO PURCHASERS OF SHINGLES.

WE would like to make a contract to get shingles for any person who may be in need of them and willing to pay cash for them when they are delivered. We will fill any order, for any length, width or thickness, at short notice. Give us a chance. SHIBBTY & THOMSON, may 30, 1880. Whiteville, N. C.

BEST.

business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. \$12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Secure, reliable, the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address Taux & Co., Augusta, Maine. July 2nd

NOTICE.

ALL persons visiting Waccamaw Lake on excursions, would do well to call on Henry McDowell for pleasure boats and dinner. He is always on hand.

June 27.

ESTABLISHED

1853 1853

Sol. BEAR & BROS.,

18 & 20 Market St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED, AND have on exhibition, the largest and most complete stock of

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS

South of Baltimore.

Suits from \$2.50 upwards.

100 Blue Middlesex Flannel Suits

at greatly reduced prices.

A FULL LINE OF

CHILDRENS'

BOYS' AND MENS'

STRAW AND FELT HATS.

Prices to suit everybody.

Come One, Come All,

and examine our stock, and we will strive hard to merit your patronage, as we have formerly done.

may 23m

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else Capital not required; we will start you. \$12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address Taux & Co. Augusta, Maine. July 2nd

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES A. GARFIELD

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR

OF NEW YORK.

When Judge Fowle found that he was beaten for the nomination for Governor, he made a very gassy and incoherent speech in which he pledged himself to the doctrines of the Democratic party.

Secretary Schurz decided to-day that the pay of census enumerators shall be at the rate of forty cents per hour instead of \$1 per day or two cents per name, as provided in the Census bill. He holds, further, that the Census law has not been properly construed, and that he is empowered to adjust the salaries of enumerators in the interest of economy.

It is certainly up-hill business logging the Democratic ticket of this state. There is not the first gleam of enthusiasm, so far as we have observed yet. If the gestation was laborious the parturition has been noiseless, uneventful, and without celebration. The little provincial journals are beseeching their readers not to feel too badly, and telling them that it wasn't because they didn't like Jarvis that they supported Fowle; that they liked Jarvis just as well as they did anybody, and they wished everybody to vote for him. Some of these great journalists are citing the cases where one vote, or a very few votes, have turned the scale, and are warning the faithful to be on hand to the very last man. Some of them are agitated because the Republicans are going to have a state convention in a few days, and see in it secret dangers, and insidious machinations. But no "diminution" has yet given the first "hooray."

It is not to be denied that the Cincinnati Convention was a very languid body. It was surrounded by so many embarrassments that it did not see which way to turn. Bayard, Hendricks and Tilden had ugly records, and had to be dropped. Thurman was killed by the "Ohio idea." Seymour was making his will and getting ready for his funeral. They were out of available candidates. So they picked up two men who had no very well defined opinions, and made a platform much less forcible than one of Beck's or Voorhees' speeches, took for their stock in trade an army hat, a blue coat with brass buttons and epaulettes, on the same principle as they made poor old Greeley's white hat and coat fashionable all over the south in 1872. The southern Democrats are in a broad gulf at the ridiculousness of their position, just as they were in Greeley's time when they were seen holding their sides with both hands, and going across lots, to get where they could curse their ticket and not be heard. They went to firing guns all over the south.

In the person of "Gen. W. P. Roberts," the only new man on the Jarvis ticket, the Raleigh News finds something where-with to elevate its drooping spirits. Having succeeded in getting into the Confederate army at the age of 19, "his record as a soldier is written in characters of blood and fire on the battle-field," &c., &c. "He was a lieutenant six months, captain three months, major three months, colonel three months, and in 1865 he became a brigadier general." The News firmly believes that this hitherto unheard of Roberts was the youngest brigadier general in the whole history of the world. But he was great also in peace, and (to use the exact language of the News), "he had personal knowledge of the evils of negro rule." He had the good fortune to reside in the county of Gates which usually gives about 200 or 300 Democratic majority, and did not "quietly submit" to the "evils of negro rule." Nevertheless having engaged in the reform of Gates county "with the same courage and energy that had marked his former life" "the work of eight years was complete," and he was elected to the legislature. We shall expect to hear great things from this young man, who is now 48 years old.

FARE OF DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION.

In answer to an inquiry addressed by us to Col. Whitford, President of the Atlantic & N. C. Railroad Co., we have received the following reply which we print for the information of delegates living along that line.

NEWBURN, N. C., June 21, 1880.

W. P. Canaday, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request of 18th inst., to Col. Whitford, President, orders have been issued to agents at the several stations on the road to sell tickets to delegates attending Republican State Convention at Raleigh on the 7th of July next, at 3 cents per mile each way—6 cents per mile the round trip. Tickets to be good until July 10th inclusive.

Very respectfully,
J. FULFORD, G. B. K.

OUR STATE CONVENTION.

On Wednesday the 7th day of July next the Republicans of North Carolina will assemble in Raleigh, and look each other in the face again. To say that the circumstances under which they meet are auspicious, that the omens in the political sky are favorable, is mild and unemphatic language for the occasion. It is among the Republicans a period of hopefulness and buoyancy. There is among them an era of good nature and good will towards each other, and an absence of animosities, which come sometimes, from long possession of power and holding of offices. Adversity is a good school in which to nurture the gentler virtues of good fellowship in parties, and the North Carolina Republicans have had enough of it, so that there has been generated among them a good share of chivalric and unselfish devotion both to principles and to their organization.

And while we are without bickerings and in a state of elevated serenity as a party, we look across the broad space which separates us from our opponents, and witness disorder, and exacerbation, and bad passions, and evil ways. The Democratic party of these southern states no longer wears the saintly garments and manners, with which they enrobed themselves a few years ago. They have come down to a consciousness that they are human as well as other people. They have their human infirmities, and alterations, and hatreds, and fights, and no longer soar in that aerial purity which they assumed to themselves in that halcyon era of 1870. They have found out that there were some among them who could commit official and other errors, and make political blunders, and they have said so in plain language to each other, until they walk on the earth very much in the character of ordinary mortals. They have piled up against themselves long lists of official misdemeanors, so odious that they call each other bad names, and fling mud at each other, with as much recklessness as the rest of the world. And these things have come to be found out, and talked about among the people. In other words the relative positions of the two parties are not as our opponents thought they were, or pretended they thought they were, when they began. We can, therefore, appeal to the people of the state on more fair terms, and with the advantage on our side.

What we hope our friends will do at Raleigh is to put in the field as nearly an unexceptionable ticket as the circumstances admit of. We are not about at this late day and just on the eve of the state convention, to name men, because we have in our ranks enough good men to select from, enough men qualified for the positions for which they will be elected as candidates—fit to become official representatives of this people. But we desire to see a ticket, from the state officers down, who are from among our most unexceptionable citizens. If we go before the people with such a ticket as we suggest, we believe our success is certain. We of course are not unaware of the obstacles which we have to overcome. But we have faith in the good sense of the people, and believe that a great majority of the voters of the state are disgusted at the manner in which our affairs have been managed. The people of the state want prosperity, an increase of population and wealth, and each person cares more for his personal success in business than he does for attenuated political theories. We have had more than ten years of Democratic management, and have seen no prosperity as a state, and will not till we have a change in our local government.

CONFUSION IN HALIFAX.

We have received what purports to be a report of the county Republican convention of Halifax county, signed by J. E. O'Hara, chairman, and H. E. Davis and John H. Hammon, secretaries, in which it is recited that the convention was regularly organized and among other things passed resolutions endorsing O'Hara for Congress.

By the same mail we have received a communication from Mr. Robert Parker, who claims to be the chairman of the county committee of Halifax, addressing the "delegates of the 2nd Congressional District Convention and the voters of the 2nd Congressional District," relating in detail that O'Hara finding that J. F. Reynolds had a majority over him, in the county convention, bolted with what supporters he had and organized as the real convention of the county.

The proceedings of the O'Hara convention are gravely "ordered to be sent to all the Republican papers in the state," of course to be printed, and Mr. Robert Parker, who appears to be the real chairman of the county committee of Halifax, earnestly requests us to publish his explanation.

Both of these requests we respectfully decline to comply with. The wrangles of our friends in Halifax are not sufficiently interesting to the general public to require their publicity, and we cannot afford to encumber our columns with their details. The Republicans of the rest of the state were sufficiently disgusted with proceedings in the 2nd District at the last canvass to induce them to let them severely alone this time.

PARTY FEALTY.

The North State has an article on this subject, suggested by one of the ebullientions of the Raleigh correspondent of the N. Y. Times since the nomination of Garfield and Arthur, which had in it so much good sense so temperately expressed, that we take the occasion to comment on the subject.

The dispatch to the Times which induced the North State's article was dated at Raleigh, June 8th. It said, "the disappointment over Grant's defeat is intensely mortifying. All hope of carrying North Carolina is utterly gone, and the party is dismayed, disorganized and confounded." * * * The election will probably go by default. The resentment against the false position of the Republicans of the state as set forth by the votes of the delegation at Chicago, is at white heat, and cannot be allayed. The attitude of the Republicans when the news of the nomination came was as if news had been received of some great and appalling public calamity." This fiendish language is by no means the worst which was telegraphed to a great leading journal of the country, as to what was the temper of the Republicans of North Carolina on the result at Chicago. That it was as far from the truth as it was possible for the English language to state it, everybody here knows. Everybody here knows that false statements regarding the attitude of North Carolina, were appearing in the Times from the beginning of the selection of delegates, till the decision of the Chicago Convention. We are disposed to say as little on the disgraceful subject as possible, with due regard to justice to the Republicans of the state.

We copy a portion of what the North State says so temperately, which we have no doubt is the opinion of nearly every Republican of this state. We not only copy it but endorse it:

It would seem, however, that the super-servicable Raleigh correspondent of the New York Times has worked himself up to such a state of mind, that he threatens that not only himself, but also a considerable body of the Republicans of this state will refuse to support the nominations made at Chicago. It is barely possible that this over-zealous correspondent may be able to speak for himself, but we feel sure that he has no authority to speak for any considerable part of the Republican party in making such an assertion. Whatever others may see fit to do, no Grant man can go back on his party. Whatever may have been his preferences, and no matter what reasons he may have had for these preferences, the mere fact that the man of his choice was not nominated will not justify him in bolting from the ranks of the party. Senator Conkling's resolution, while it is obligatory on every man in the Convention or who was represented there, binds the friends of Gen. Grant to the support of his ticket by ties which cannot be broken. Whoever deserts from the ranks in the coming contest, the Grant men must stand by the Republican colors to the last, either to bear them in triumph to victory, or to fall beneath their folds with their backs to the field and their faces to the foe. We shall need every vote we can get; we cannot spare one. But if the Raleigh correspondent of the New York Times is bent on leaving us, we venture to hope that the party may survive the sad separation.

THE NEW JERSEY COLORED REPUBLICANS.

The Colored Republican State Central Committee have issued a call for a state convention of the colored people to take into consideration questions affecting their rights as citizens. The call says:

"The present campaign is fraught with issues of vital importance to the colored voter, and upon the settlement of which depends the political future of our people. The recent amendments to the Constitution of the United States guarantee to all the rights and immunities of American citizens; but the hostile attitude of the southern Democracy, and the swerving fidelity of disloyal Republicans, whom we have honored by elevation to offices of high trust, tell us that the time has not yet come for us to disband as a united people. The conciliatory policy of the present Administration has been effective in destroying the Republican party in the south, and through it the colored element of that section has been eliminated from both national and state politics. At the close of the Forty-third Congress we had seven representatives in the popular branch of the national legislature, now we have not one. * * * During the past 10 years we have preserved an unbroken column in the vanguard of the Republican ranks, and to-day we stand ready to march to victory, abreast with the grand old party of freedom, but we demand of the candidates whom we support pledges to protect us in every right conferred by the constitution."

There are certainly some clear heads among the colored people of New Jersey. They know that they are entitled to certain rights in accordance with the amendments to the constitution. But the question will these rights be accorded them. That is the real question, with both blacks and whites in the south.

It is a curious fact brought out in the statistics of insurance experts that in all of the great cities of the civilized world the death rate is decreasing. The science of right living causes an increased longevity. From 1873 to 1878 the decrease in the London death rate, as compared with the preceding six years, was four per cent.

"Beware of a nominal acquiescence in certain alleged truths," because you have been taught them in your infancy, or because they are the established opinions of those with whom you are connected,"—*Abercrombie*.

THE CINCINNATI NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic National Convention has nominated Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock, of the regular army as its candidate for the Presidency. We now have before us a canvass of the insincere and hypocritical sort, akin to that of the Greeley canvass in 1872. The Democrats of the south had then nothing in common with Mr. Greeley, nor have they any real liking for Hancock now. It is one of those farcical and unnatural things whose counterpart would be found in the northern Republicans nominating Gen. Johnston, or even Wade Hampton. Gen. Hancock was born in 1824 in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, graduated at West Point in 1844, and served in the Mexican war. He had grown to a Captain in 1855. He was one of the early Brigadiers of the war having been appointed in 1861, and for the last two years of that struggle commanded a corps. He is one of the Brigadiers, and a Brevet Major General, of the regular army. His career during the war was creditable, and without having any other reputation than that of a soldier, with the exception of a slight fiasco in his civil administration at New Orleans, he comes before the public as nearly without an expressed opinion on any question of state-manship, as possible.

The nomination for Vice-President is the Hon. William H. English of Indiana. He was born in that state in 1822. He received an academical training and was admitted to the practice of law. He held various minor offices until 1852, when he was elected to Congress from Indiana. He was made Regent of the Smithsonian Institute in 1854, and in the thirty-fifth Congress was chairman of the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. He was also elected to the thirty-sixth Congress.

WHAT IT SETTLED.

The Hon. W. E. Chandler of New Hampshire who appeared at Chicago as a delegate from that state and was one of the most active and sagacious supporters of Blaine, writes a communication to the N. Y. Tribune, in which he sums up the results of that remarkable Convention in settling principles, as follows:

(1) The perfect equality and individual freedom of all the delegates.
(2) The right of every Congressional District to be represented by delegates of its own selection.
(3) The relation of Presidents, according to the theory and practice of the nation; not to be violated by a third term of General Grant.

In elaborating these ideas he says: Fortunately, delegates representing unvarying majorities of over seventy were determined that however they might differ as to candidates, no such supreme folly as the nomination of Gen. Grant, by the methods in which alone it could be effected, should be accomplished in the National Convention of 1880; and the persistency of men of intelligent conviction triumphed over the obstinacy of infatuated and enraged egotists and their unreasoning and deluded southern followers; and thereby the Republican party has been saved to control and bless the country.

The delegates in favor of Blaine, Sherman, and Washburne controlled the Convention from the start, never yielded control for a single moment or on any one vote, and at last selected a candidate on whom all could unite and go on to victory. The personal disappointment of the friends of each of these candidates largely disappears in view of the general success of all in vindicating and establishing fundamental principles of inestimable value.

He says further that while the anti-Grant element of the Convention gained nothing in votes by sustaining the principle of the rights of districts, that did secure "a sacred principle, that of district representation, never violated before 1880, was in peril, and the Blaine and Sherman men determined to save and vindicate it for the general good of the party, although it might be followed by the defeat of their candidates and the selection of a new man. The violated principle was, after much delay for the report of the Credentials Committee, forever established by that report and the decision of the Convention admitting the Illinois and Alabama contestants. In the next National Convention no Congressional district will be attempted to be deprived by state action of representation by delegates of its own free choice."

As Secretary Sherman has said, the country has been saved from great peril, and it had been quickly and well done. And it may here be well remarked that while no attempt had been made by either Mr. Sherman or Mr. Blaine to control the action of the Convention over those terrible telegraphic wires which so much troubled Senator Conkling, yet before the last crisis occurred both telegraphed their friends not to adhere to their personal interests (the risk of the fatal nomination of General Grant), but to support promptly the best and most available nominee on whom all could unite.

It was a colored preacher who said to his flock: "We have a collection to make this morning, and for de glory ob heaben, whichever of you stole Mr. Jones's turkeys, don't put anything on the plate." One who was there says, "Every blessed nigrah in de church came down with de rocks."

There is some difference between cheek and brass. Cheek asks for any thing an time without the sign of a blush. Brass comes up and takes it without asking.

President Chauncey of Williams College has resolved to deny college aid to any student who is caught smoking.

JUDGE BYNUM DECLINES.

The County Republican Convention of Craven having expressed their preference for ex-Judge W. P. Bynum, and Col. L. J. Moore as chairman of that body having notified him, he made the reply which is printed below. It will be seen that Judge Bynum declines all offers of official honors.

CHARLOTTE, June 21, 1880.

L. J. Moore, Esq.:
MY DEAR SIR:—I have seen the resolutions of the Republican County Convention of Craven, suggesting me as a candidate of the party for Governor, and am also in receipt of yours of the 17th inst., asking if I would accept the nomination, if tendered me by the Republican State Convention.

I can only answer now, as I invariably have done for the last several months, when asked the same question by others, that I am not and cannot be a candidate for any office upon the state ticket.

Trusting in the wisdom of the nominating convention, I shall cordially support the ticket it shall recommend. Thanking you and the Craven County Convention for the confidence and good will manifested toward me.

I am, very truly yours,
W. P. BYNUM.

GENERAL COMMENTS.

It seems that a Kedive has no rights which a Sultan is bound to respect. Ismail Pasha wanted to visit Alexandria but was refused, and then he wanted to send back to Egypt his family and was refused. Then he telegraphed that he intended to go with his family to Constantinople, and was informed that if he did he would be sent back straight-way.

The longevity of fish is longer than most people suppose. Gold fish live to 50 years, and a pike lives indefinitely, and has no period of maturity.

A certain prominent Democratic politician of New York, as appears from certain secret correspondence recently exhumed from the Confederate archives, wrote by underground railroad to Jeff Davis all about the riots which were about to occur in New York.

"Ten or fifteen thousand men will have to be withdrawn from the Army of the Potomac to put down these riots. Then will be your time to advance and capture Washington." In this letter he said that Gov. Seymour would so arrange things that no state troops would be available to suppress these riots.

These same papers contain full sets of the papers relating to the "Knights of the Golden Circle," of Indiana, a disloyal organization of which Mr. Hendrick seems to have been a prominent officer. If either of these men are nominated at Cincinnati the long concealed documents will make interesting reading.

It is now stated that after a conference with General Garfield Secretary Don Cameron has decided to accept the Chairmanship of the National Republican Committee.

Gov. Cornell of New York has saved to the state over a million dollars by his vetoes of appropriation bills.

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour writes, under date of January 19, 1880, to Dr. Geo. L. Miller, editor of the Omaha Herald, and an old friend, "it irritates me to be talked about for an office when I am thinking about my will and funeral. If I had to choose between a funeral or a nomination, I would take the first." It is most incredible language for a man like Horatio Seymour, to say the least.

Gen. Arthur, our Republican nominee for Vice-President was removed from the office of Collector of Customs of New York, without any charge of official misconduct, but because the Hayes administration had new views as to the conduct of that great port of entry.

OSLOW AND SHACKLEFORD.

A correspondent writing from Oslow, gives a reminiscence of 1878 which does not show Mr. Shackelford to be very popular in his own county:

"In giving a boost to Mr. Shackelford, it may not be amiss to relate what took place two years ago in connection with that gentleman. Then the Democratic Convention met at Jacksonville, recommended Mr. Shackelford for the State Senate, and probably pledged itself to sustain him if nominated by the District Senatorial Convention. Well, Mr. Shackelford was nominated for the Senate, after having been endorsed by his own county. One of his nearest Democratic neighbors, Mr. James Harvey Foy, made a run against the nomination, and in Oslow defeated him by about four hundred votes, and would have been triumphantly elected, had not Carteret and Jones come to Mr. Shackelford's assistance. As it was he made a narrow escape. His majority was very small."

"It is the opinion of many shrewd and far-seeing Democrats of Oslow that Mr. Shackelford was put in the ring by the Fayetteville convention, as small boys do marbles—to be knocked out. There is a great fear in many and a great hope in some that he will not sit in the House of Representatives except in the gallery. That is the light in which the nomination is regarded by the party leaders in Oslow. There is no doubt but that Mr. Shackelford's defeat can be accomplished notwithstanding able editors, primaries, and all the other adjuncts and supports of the Democratic nominee."

JOHN SHERMAN.

The Washington World has, from the date of its first issue, more than a year ago, labored earnestly and conscientiously to secure the nomination of John Sherman for President, believing then, as we do now, that our country has no name in whom there is greater strength; no purer and better man, no one who by his great wisdom and firmness of purpose has contributed so largely to the general well-being of the whole country. From his early manhood until the present, he has in some way been connected with the public affairs of our Government, and in all of his career he has made no mistakes by which any portion of the people have suffered. He has been foremost in the effort to establish the system of "free schools" throughout the country, has been untiring in his efforts for the down-trodden colored man, has stood shoulder to shoulder with Sumner and Giddings in their behalf, and long since they have come to their rest, he has still been their best friend, and may be relied upon until their rights under the constitution are fully enjoyed. There is no man known to history in this, or any other country, whose financial record is equal to that of Mr. Sherman, and though he cannot at present be rewarded by his countrymen with the Presidency of the United States, thereby securing the permanency of his financial policy, the people themselves will see to it that history will do him justice. A quarter of a century of such pure, wise, and unselfish devotion to the best interests of all concerned will not be forgotten by a grateful country.—*Washington World*.

Henry Clay's Wager.

In 1814, when the Peace Commission, composed of Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, J. A. Bayard and Albert Gallatin on the part of the United States, and Lord Gambier and Mr. Goulbourn on the part of Great Britain, were endeavoring to come to an understanding on the important questions of the navigation of the Mississippi river and the fishery privileges, the British plenipotentiaries sought to alarm the Americans by informing them of the invincible army which was moving on New Orleans, supported by a powerful fleet. They dwell on the gallantry and daring of Packenham, had much stress on the superb character of his troops, which they truthfully declared were the flower of the British army—veterans of the victorious Peninsular campaign—and Lord Gambier gleefully said:—"New Orleans will soon be in our possession, and the free navigation of the Mississippi assured to us." This greatly nettled Mr. Clay, who had determined never to concede the point as to the great river, which, with prophetic eye, he saw must one day become the grandest commercial highway on the globe, and so, with the instinct of the true Kentuckian, he at once offered to wager Lord Gambier that the British army would never capture New Orleans, and that Packenham would be disastrously defeated. "For," said he, "I am informed that Gen. Andrew Jackson, from Tennessee, has gone to New Orleans, and I have the most implicit faith in his ability to cope with your army." Lord Gambier joyfully accepted the wager, which he fixed at one hundred guineas. When the news of the rout of the British army at Chalmette and of the death of Packenham was received in Europe Lord Gambier approached Mr. Clay at a grand ball given by him, in honor of the success of the negotiations at Ghent—and handing him the hundred guineas, said: "Mr. Clay, I believe there are three kinds of beings under the special care and protection of Divine Providence—lunatics, drunkards and the American people."—*N. O. Democrat*.

The \$2,500,000 which George Peabody left to establish homes for the poor of London had grown to over \$5,000,000 last December, through additions of rent and interest money to the principal. The trustees of the fund have already housed 9,905 persons in 2,355 separate dwellings, and have made arrangements to buy nine acres of land in Glasshouse street, near the mint; Whitecross street, St. Luke's; Bedfordbury; Great Wild street, Drury Lane; Pear-tree court, Clerkenwell; and Old Eye street, Westminster. To cover these sites with buildings, the trustees have obtained a loan of \$1,500,000 from the fund, in yearly installments of 500,000, and on the condition that the whole shall be repaid in 15 years. They calculate that this sum will provide homes for 10,000 persons. The average weekly earnings of the head of each family in the Peabody buildings last year was about \$6, the average rent of each dwelling about \$1, and of each room about 50 cents.

What Princess Louise Thinks.

Louise, Princess of England and Marchioness of Lorne is quoted as saying to a reporter at Chicago that she and her brother were much entertained and delighted at the proceedings of the convention. "We were," she said, glad of an opportunity to see the primary gathering of gentlemen who select your ruler. I can hardly describe how a few men (for they are but a few of your vast population) were having a debating society that was making very queer. You know it is so different from what we have been accustomed to. My sensations, she added, were conflicting, and I have thought much and will think long upon what I saw. This Republic is certainly a remarkable institution. No man has any right to the throne or the throne or the chair. It is open to everybody. And yet I am told that all the feeling subsidies, and every member of the party works to elect the nominee.

The Philadelphia Library founded by Franklin, has 169,850 volumes, which number is exceeded only by the Public Library of Boston, which has 308,063 volumes. The Mercantile of New York has 190,613, and the Astor 152,446.

Work of the Session of Congress Just Terminated.

During the session that terminated on the 16th inst., 1,197 bills and joint resolutions were introduced in the Senate and 4,288 bills and joint resolutions in the House of Representatives. The numbers introduced during the first (or "extra") session were respectively 773 and 2,526, making a grand total of 8,784 bills and joint resolutions introduced thus far during the present Congress. Aside from the regular annual appropriation bills the following are the more important public measures that have passed both houses and become laws during the present session of Congress:

An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty of peace and the recognition of American independence, by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures and the products of the soil and mine, in the city of New York in 1883, subject to the supervision and under the auspices of the government of the United States.

An act to amend the internal revenue laws in regard to distilleries (known as the "Carlisle bill").

An act authorizing an allowance for loss by leakage or casualty of spirits withdrawn from distillery warehouses for exportation.

An act for the relief of settlers on public lands, allowing their rights to relate back to the date of their settlement, the same as if they had settled under the pre-emption laws.

An act to abolish all tolls at the Louisville and Portland Canal.

An act to provide for the construction of a marine hospital at Memphis, Tenn., at a cost not exceeding \$30,000.

An act to provide a building for the use of the United States Circuit and district courts, Custom House and Post Office at Pittsburg, Pa., at a cost not exceeding \$750,000.

An act appropriating \$200,000 for the purpose of acquiring sites and the erection of suitable posts for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier.

An act appropriating \$50,000 to complete the survey of the Gettysburg battle field and to provide for the compilation and preservation of data showing the various positions and movements of troops at that battle, illustrated by diagrams.

An act to provide for the Yorktown centennial celebration.

An act providing for negotiation with certain foreign governments relative to the importation of tobacco into their dominion.

An act for the construction of a public building at Toledo, Ohio.

An act to increase the pensions of wholly disabled soldiers and sailors.

An act to amend the laws relating to the agreement with the Ute Indians.

An act to amend the statutes in regard to immediate transportation of dutiable goods.

An act relating to timber trespasses committed prior to March 1, 1879, relieving the trespassers from prosecution upon payment of the price of the timber.

An act to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes concerning mineral lands, allowing agents of non-residents to make the affidavits necessary to obtain patents.

An act for the payment of the awards of the Southern Claims Commission.

An act to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia.

An act to constitute a joint commission for carrying into effect the French claims treaty of January 15, 1850.

An act to provide for the repayment of fees, purchase money and commissions paid on void entries of public lands.

Joint resolution for the relief of parties who have made contracts to deliver cut hoop iron prior to a certain date in respect of the duties imposed.

The amount appropriated during the present session of Congress included in the regular annual appropriation bills, the River and Harbor bill, the Deficiency bills and miscellaneous appropriations aggregates about \$180,000,000.

A Wake Forest Student Who Cut His Way Through.

(Raleigh Times.)

A student named Davis from up in Cherokee county graduated this session at Wake Forest. Five years ago he went to that college with five cents in pocket—all his money. He told him he'd better go back, but he vowed he'd stay around there and live on the wind but what he would go through. And stick he did. He cut wood about for the citizens and finally all the Professors gave him the contract to cut up their winter wood. Professor Royall was in the Chapel one morning and heard a terrible racket outside, like a cannon touched off, and it was Davis who had finished all of a pile of wood except some great knotty sticks that he split by boring holes and ramming in powder. He cut six hundred and odd dollars worth of wood during his term and graduated with only twenty-five dollars in debt. He was five years in school in the country during his spare Saturdays. That made him some money. He graduated with honor, and the subject of his commencement speech was "How to live let the chips fall where they may." He has got his axe with him and intends to label it: "With this I cut my way through." He has already been offered a Professorship in some college. Go it Davis.

General Jackson Was once visiting a Kentucky town where, among the gentlemen presented to him, was Major Lewis, who desired to impress Jackson and his admirers with his own independence.

Taking a dignified attitude, he said, "Well, General, I have all my life been voting against you." Jackson good-naturedly replied, "Well, Major Lewis, I have all my life been fighting the battles of my country in order that you might enjoy that privilege."

Garfield and Arthur both taught school at North Pownall, Bennington county, Vermont. Garfield is 49 and Arthur 41 years old.

The first coal fire worked in America were the bituminous fields of Richmond, Va., discovered in 1750.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1880.

Republican State Convention.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE EX. COM.
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20, 1880.
The next Republican State Convention of North Carolina, for the nomination of Governor and other State Officers, and Presidential Electors at large, will be held at the City of Raleigh, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 7TH, 1880, at 12 o'clock, noon; and will consist of delegates from each county equal to twice the number of its Representatives in the House branch of the General Assembly.

C. W. GRANDY, Chairman.
F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

Second Congressional District Convention—Rooms Republican Executive Committee, Second District of North Carolina—Goldsboro, N. C., March 24th, 1880.

The Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District of North Carolina, will be held at Goldsboro, on the 1st day of July, 1880, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of placing in nomination a Republican candidate to represent this district in the Forty-seventh Congress of the United States, and to nominate a Presidential Elector upon the Republican ticket, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. Delegates entitled to a seat and vote in the convention must be regularly delegated by a county convention called by their several county committees. The following are the counties comprising the Congressional District, with the number of delegates and alternates to which each is entitled:

Counties	Delegates	Alternates
Craven	2	2
Edgecombe	2	2
Greene	1	1
Halifax	2	2
Jones	1	1
Lenoir	1	1
Northampton	2	2
Wayne	2	2
Wilson	1	1

The county committees of the above named counties, are requested to call a county convention in time to insure their counties being represented in the District Convention.

By order of the Republican Executive Committee.

OLAND HUBBS, Chairman.
E. E. SMITH, Secretary.

LETTER FROM ROCKINGHAM.

ROCKINGHAM, June 21st, 1880.

EDITOR POST:

SIR—As the campaign approaches it behooves every Republican to contribute his mite toward the success of the Republican party—locally especially—because if our organization is complete, with judicious, county and state nominations, nothing less than a "Waterloo defeat" awaits our Democratic friends. Then let us have harmony within our ranks, and if we have to fight—and it is very certain that we shall—let us expend our ammunition on the Democracy, and my word for it, success will crown our efforts, and on the first Tuesday in next November the "old Democratic bulk" will be funeralized with the *Bear and Spirit of the South* as chief mourners.

To beat the "hind-sights" of the Democracy it is only necessary to show up its record, and the miserable hollowness and want of faith of the old, superannuated, worn out concern, becomes at once apparent.

Why is it, sir, that with a constitution limiting the poll tax to two dollars, our Democratic friends impose a tax of \$3 or \$4 on each poll?—They have been preaching about certain violations of the constitution of our own state. Give the Democrats a new lease of power, give them success in the approaching national campaign, and as sure as there is a God in heaven, the last vestige of Republican liberty is gone. When this situation of affairs shall have been reached, let poor men, black and white, stand from under, and let the requiem of the Republic be sung!

Are all the great principles, the genius, the manhood, the love of liberty, of the American people to be sacrificed at the shrine of a pseudo Democracy?

In the event that our Democratic friends succeed locally and nationally, it requires no prophetic ken to see the era of blood, sack-cloth and ashes that surely awaits the poor yeomanry of North Carolina.

We can save the state by unity of action, and let us have it. Let all private animosities be buried; let us come together and give a "long and strong" pull, and my word for it, we will save the state, and our children, and our children's children will arise and call us blessed.

Truly yours,
G. GAY.

Consistent Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSENTHAL'S

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
32 Market Street.

A Word of Advice to My Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL its Branches, and my arrangements enable me to receive New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show-Case. Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully,
C. ROSENTHAL,

32 Market St.

Sign of the Show Case.

\$66 a week in your own town. \$50 out of town. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALL, LITTE & CO., Portland, Maine, June 27th.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-colored, with occasional flushes, or a dusky, mottled spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is swollen, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times constive; stools slimy, not infrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccup; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are next sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Philadelphia, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Dec 8-17

SUMNER LODGE, NO 48,

OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

I. O. of G. S. and D. of S.

Meets Monday evening of each week at 8 o'clock.

A. J. FORREST, P. S.

mech 7 if

New Coal & Wood Yard

FOWLER & MORRISON, Prop's.

STOVE and Grate Coal and all kinds of WOOD on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

COAL, at Lowest Prices, delivered without extra charge.

NOVA SCOTIA and ENGLISH COAL.

FOWLER & MORRISON,

nov 9 if Water, bet. Orange and Ann St.

THE RALEIGH

Christian Advocate,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY

BLACK & REID.

RALEIGH, N. C.

is the organ of about 60,000 Methodists in North Carolina, and has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It gives the markets, secular and religious news. Is a weekly, eight-page, religious family newspaper, sent by mail for \$2.00 per annum. Subscriptions at once. Advertising rates liberal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Eruptive Pits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—

which

is

the

most

effective

remedy

known.

It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world.

Rheumatism,

Spermatorrhoea,

Neuralgia,

Nervousness,

Dyspepsia,

Indigestion,

Constipation,

Aches and Pains,

General Debility,

Kidney Diseases,

Liver Complaint,

Nervous Debility,

Epilepsy,

Head Troubles,

Paralysis,

General Ill Health,

Spinal Diseases,

Sciatica,

Doan's,

Decline,

Lumbago,

Catarrh,

Nervous Complaints,

Female Complaints.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

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RAILROADS.

PETERSBURG R. R. COMPANY.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT,
Petersburg, Va., March 31, 1880.

Schedule of Trains, to take Effect on March 31, 1880.

GOING SOUTH

New York Express leaves Petersburg, daily, at 1.07 p.m.

Arrives at Weldon at 3.30 p.m.

Freight Train, with Passenger Coach Attached.

Leaves Petersburg, daily (except Sunday), at 10.30 a.m.

Arrives at Weldon at 3.25 p.m.

GOING NORTH.

New York Express leaves Weldon, daily, at 1.10 p.m.

Arrives at Petersburg at 3.30 p.m.

Freight Train, with Passenger Coach Attached.

Leaves Weldon, daily (except Sunday), at 10.50 a.m.

Arrives at Petersburg at 3.25 p.m.

First class coaches will run through between Wilmington and Washington.

Sleeping cars run through on night trains.

Sleeping car berths can be had for \$1.00—Philadelphia to Baltimore. No change of cars.

Through tickets sold to all points east or south, and baggage checked through.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.

W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains

June 20th.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.

COMMENCING Sunday, March 21, 1880.

Trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND, SOUTH.

12.00 A. M. THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Charleston, Augusta, Aiken (via Charleston), Savannah, Raleigh, and Jacksonville.

Stops at Manchester and Chester, and Half-Way on signal.

5.30 P. M. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, daily. Passengers taking this train will make close connection at Petersburg for Norfolk. Stops at all stations.

10.35 P. M. THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Weldon, Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, and Savannah. Stops at Manchester and Chester, and Half-Way on signal.

3.20 A. M. FREIGHT TRAIN daily (except Sunday), passenger car attached. All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS leave Richmond at 9.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Leave Petersburg at 8.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. every Sunday, except 28th.

T. D. KLINE, Superintendent.

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST, VIA THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington (W & R R.) daily at 6.00 a.m. and 8.40 p.m.

Leave Richmond at 6.00 a.m. and 8.12 a.m.

Sunday excepted. Arrive at Washington at 2.25 p.m. and 1.10 p.m. Sunday excepted.

Arrive at Philadelphia at 3.25 a.m. and 6.50 p.m. Sunday excepted.

Arrive at New York at 6.45 a.m. and 10.05 p.m. Sunday excepted.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6.50 a.m. train to New York, and on the 8.40 p.m. train to Washington.

E. T. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

mech 21 if

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 26th, 1880.

COMMENCING June 1st, 1880, Round Trip Tickets to the

Mineral Springs and Summer Resorts of Virginia, West Virginia and

North Carolina,

will be on sale at the Coupon Ticket offices of this Road via Goldsboro, Weldon, Richmond or Petersburg, and also to Summer Resorts of upper South Carolina and Western North Carolina, via Wilmington and Columbia.

For Tickets, Price Lists and Time Cards containing all needed information, call on the undersigned, or Ticket Agents at Wilmington, Wilson, Weldon, Tarboro and Goldsboro.

A. POPE,

General Passenger Agent.

June 6 if

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 26th, 1880.

COMMENCING June 1st, 1880, Round Trip Tickets to the

Mineral Springs and Summer Resorts of Virginia, West Virginia and

North Carolina,

will be on sale at the Coupon Ticket offices of this Road via Goldsboro, Weldon, Richmond or Petersburg, and also to Summer Resorts of upper South Carolina and Western North Carolina, via Wilmington and Columbia.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1880.

DRAYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Draymen's Association, held in this city on the evening of the 22nd inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President—Owen Burney.
Vice-President—Chas. Baker.
Treasurer—A. Mosley.
Secretary—J. L. Tucker.
Directors—Owen Burney, James L. Tucker, J. H. Whiteman, J. F. Walker, H. Martin, A. Johnson, J. Jones.

We are pleased to learn that the Association is in a flourishing condition at this time. We hope they may continue to prosper.

The July race of the Carolina Yacht Club bids fair to be of unusual interest. At a meeting of the club Thursday afternoon five new members were admitted, and the Regatta Committee were instructed to make the race the most interesting of years.

Mr. J. Dickinson Munda has purchased the yacht Fannie, and is getting her in readiness for the race. The Fannie is a sister boat of the Rosa.

The Messrs. McKoy are getting the Rosa in readiness for the race.

As far as heard from the yachts Besio Lee, Spray, Little Sister, Fannie, Frolic, Restless, Carolina, Rosa, Lizzie and Ripple will be entered for the race.

A Household Need.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment rent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torrid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. 4t

NOTICE.

There will be a County Convention of the Republican party of Columbus county, held at Whiteville Court House on the 3rd day of July, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. Each Township Chairman will hold a Township Convention for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention, prior to July 3rd.

A NEW NOVEL.

"Lucie Roday," a society novel, by Henry Greville, is published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. All lovers of a good novel should get "Lucie Roday," at once, as well as all other novels of Henry Greville as fast as they are issued, as no French authoress of to-day equals her in power and interest. She never wrote a novel that was not excellent, and she has written several that prove her genius and art. With all she is versatile, and each work not only differs from those which preceded it in plot, incident and treatment, but marks a steady advance to that position of world wide renown which is very certain to be assigned her. The character drawing in "Lucie Roday" are marvellous in breadth and analysis, and gives proof of rare artistic skill, while the most delicious fancies, expressed in graceful, poetical and vigorous language, render the author's style incomparably charming. Edmund About has just written a novel to prove the existence of domestic virtues in France, and Americans who, as a rule, know little of France, outside of Paris, are apt to deny the possibility of such—let them, therefore, read "Lucie Roday," in which they will find the wife and mother, "faithful unto death," though exposed to trials and temptations. "Lucie Roday" teaches a lesson, which will be felt even by those who read it with breathless interest merely for the sake of the story. "Lucie Roday" is published in a large square duodecimo volume, paper cover, price 50 cents, in uniform style with Peterson's editions of "Dossia," "Savelli's Expiration," "Marrying off a Daughter," "Philomene's Marriages," "Pretty Little Countess Zina," "Sonia," "Gabrielle," and "A Friend," by Henry Greville, and will be found for sale by all booksellers and news agents, and on all railroad trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, at once, on their remitting the price in a letter to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. This book is now for sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book and Music Store, Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market quoted firm at 27 cents per gallon for regular packages. Sales of about 500 casks at quotations.
ROSIN.—The market was quoted dull at \$1.05 for Strained, and \$1.10 for Good Strained. No sales reported.
TAR.—The market was quoted firm at \$2.00 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1.70 for Yellow Dip, and \$2.50 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations.
COTTON.—The market was quiet without sales. Futures for June opened in New York at 11.65 cents and closed at 11.66; September opened at 11.10 and closed at 11.12. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary.	cts	lb
Good Ordinary.	9 1/2	"
S. Good Ordinary.	10 1/2	"
Low Middling.	11	"
Middling.	11 1/2	"
Good Middling.	11 3/4	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton.	bales
Spirits Turpentine.	586 casks
Rosin.	1,544 bbls
Tar.	168 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	920 bbls

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted firm at 27 cents per gallon, but generally held higher. Sales reported of 75 casks at 27 cents per gallon for regular packages, the market closing at 28 cents asked, with no buyers.
ROSIN.—The market was quoted dull at \$1.05 for Strained, and \$1.10 for Good Strained, without reported sales. In fine rosins there were sales of about 100 bbls at \$2.25 for No. 1, \$2.50 for No. 2, \$2.75 for No. 3, and \$3.50 for Window Glass.

TAR.—The market was quoted firm at \$2.00 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1.70 for Yellow Dip, and \$2.50 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, without sales. Futures for June opened in New York at 11.55 cents and closed at 11.66; September opened at 11.10 and closed at 11.12. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary.	cts	lb
Good Ordinary.	9 1/2	"
Strict Good Ordinary.	10 1/2	"
Low Middling.	11	"
Middling.	11 1/2	"
Good Middling.	11 3/4	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton.	bales
Spirits Turpentine.	276 casks
Rosin.	670 bbls
Tar.	14 "
Crude turpentine.	171 "

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—With sales of 11 bbls at 27 cents per gallon the market at the opening was quoted strong at 27 cents bid and 28 asked. Later, prices took a downward turn, and sales of 300 casks were reported at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for regular packages, the market closing dull at these figures without buyers.

ROSIN.—The market was dull at \$1.05 for Strained, and \$1.10 for Good Strained, with sales of 500 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

TAR.—The market was quoted firm at \$2.00 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1.70 for Yellow Dip, and \$2.50 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, without sales. Futures for June opened in New York at 11.55 cents and closed at 11.66; September opened at 11.10 and closed at 11.12. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary.	cts	lb
Good Ordinary.	9 1/2	"
Strict Good Ordinary.	10 1/2	"
Low Middling.	11	"
Middling.	11 1/2	"
Good Middling.	11 3/4	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton.	bales
Spirits turpentine.	515 casks
Rosin.	1,444 bbls
Tar.	121 "
Crude turpentine.	855 "

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Dull and inactive at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for regular packages during the early part of the day, with a reported transaction. Later, sales were made of 84 casks at 25 1/2 cents, the market closing very quiet.

ROSIN.—Market quoted dull at \$1.05 for Strained, and \$1.10 for Good Strained, without sales.

TAR.—The market was quoted firm at \$2.00 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1.70 for Yellow Dip, and \$2.50 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, without sales. Futures for June opened in New York at 11.50 cents and closed at 11.53 cents; September opened at 11.12 cents and closed at 11.12 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary.	cts	lb
Good Ordinary.	9 1/2	"
Strict Good Ordinary.	10 1/2	"
Low Middling.	11	"
Middling.	11 1/2	"
Good Middling.	11 3/4	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton.	bales
Spirits turpentine.	150 casks
Rosin.	461 bbls
Tar.	70 bbls
Crude turpentine.	62 bbls

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted firm at 25 1/2 cents per gallon for regular packages, at which price sales of about 30 casks were made at the opening. Later an advance was noted with sales of about 100 casks at 25 1/2 cents, and still later, sales were reported of about 200 casks at 26 cents, the market closing quiet.

ROSIN.—Market quoted dull at \$1.05 for Strained, and \$1.10 for Good Strained, without sales to report. In fine rosins sales were made of 250 bbls at \$2.25 for No. 1, \$2.50 for No. 2, \$2.75 for No. 3, and \$3.75 for Window Glass.

TAR.—The market was quoted firm at \$2.00 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1.70 for Yellow Dip, and \$2.50 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet without reported sales. Futures for June opened in New York at 11.68 cents and closed at 11.64; September opened at 11.12 and closed at 11.14. The following

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet without reported sales. Futures for June opened in New York at 11.68 cents and closed at 11.64; September opened at 11.12 and closed at 11.14. The following

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Preparation of IRON and CALSAYA BARK, in combination with the Phosphates.
Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for
Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, &c.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC

W. P. HILL, Crockett Station, Tenn., writes: "Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic has done wonders here. A lady who had been doctored nearly to death for several years, has been cured of Debility and general Prostration by the use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which she had been using for many months."

Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic is a powerful tonic, and is recommended by the Medical Profession for the treatment of all cases of Debility, General Prostration, and all other diseases of the Blood, which it cures in a most reliable manner. It is a most valuable medicine, and is sold in all the principal cities of the United States.

THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO.,
No. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

RECEIPTS.

Jotson.	1 bales
Spirits Turpentine	591 casks
Rosin.	1,405 bbls
Tar.	114 bbls
Crude Turpentine	782 bbls

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market quoted steady at 26 cts per gallon for regular packages. Sales reported of 450 casks at quotations.

ROSIN.—Market quoted firm at \$1.02 1/2 for Strained and \$1.07 1/2 for Good Strained, with sales of 1,000 bbls Good Strained and 800 bbls Good Strained at quotations. In fine rosins sales were reported of 50 bbls Window Glass at \$3.37 1/2.

TAR.—The market was quoted firm at \$2.00 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1.70 for Yellow Dip, and \$2.50 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, without sales. Futures for June opened in New York at 11.53 cents and closed at 11.57 cents; September opened at 11.08 cents and closed at 11.12 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary.	cts	lb
Good Ordinary.	9 1/2	"
Strict Good Ordinary.	10 1/2	"
Low Middling.	11	"
Middling.	11 1/2	"
Good Middling.	11 3/4	"

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—With sales of 11 bbls at 27 cents per gallon the market at the opening was quoted strong at 27 cents bid and 28 asked. Later, prices took a downward turn, and sales of 300 casks were reported at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for regular packages, the market closing dull at these figures without buyers.

ROSIN.—The market was dull at \$1.05 for Strained, and \$1.10 for Good Strained, with sales of 500 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

TAR.—The market was quoted firm at \$2.00 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.
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Low Middling.	11	"
Middling.	11 1/2	"
Good Middling.	11 3/4	"

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Dull and inactive at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for regular packages during the early part of the day, with a reported transaction. Later, sales were made of 84 casks at 25 1/2 cents, the market closing very quiet.

ROSIN.—Market quoted dull at \$1.05 for Strained, and \$1.10 for Good Strained, without sales.

TAR.—The market was quoted firm at \$2.00 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.
CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1.70 for Yellow Dip, and \$2.50 per bbl for Virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, without sales. Futures for June opened in New York at 11.50 cents and closed at 11.53 cents; September opened at 11.12 cents and closed at 11.12 cents. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary.	cts	lb
Good Ordinary.	9 1/2	"
Strict Good Ordinary.	10 1/2	"
Low Middling.	11	"
Middling.	11 1/2	"
Good Middling.	11 3/4	"

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Middling.	11 1/2	"
Good Middling.	11 3/4	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEADQUARTERS

FRUIT

JARS

COHANSEY METAL TOP.
COHANSEY GLASS TOP.
MASON IMPROVED.
PORCELAIN LINED.
CELEBRATED GEM.
CELEBRATED GEM.

Send for Circulars. Lowest Prices to the Trade. Special Figures for 25 to 100 gross lots.

D. F. HAYNES & CO.,
Jobbers and Importers.
Established 1838. BALTIMORE, MD.
may 30 4w

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brassy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

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